

CHAPTER VI

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Tien, Chu Van., A-Chung., Gary West., (2000). The National AIDS Bureau, the National AIDS Committee of Viet nam and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA: The HIV/AIDS situation analysis and risk behavior assessment among injection drug users in Quang Ninh province.

This is a report which presents the detailed information on the HIV epidemic from the first case detected (1994) until the December 1999. The report showed that the HIV epidemic exploded in Quang Ninh province in 1997 and widely spread into other population groups since 1998. The majority of HIV infected persons is young males who injected drug. Survey report on the risk behavior assessment indicate that 90% of drug addicts after a short time of smoking or inhaling shifted over to injection and shared syringe and needle. 87% of them had sexual intercourse and only 43% used condom properly. The report also revealed that many of them never access to the HIV prevention services and in fact they do not know about their HIV positive test results leading to continue the high risk behaviors.

2. Khoat, Dang Van, October, (1997). The National AIDS Bureau, the National AIDS Committee of Viet nam. Annals scientific studies on HIV/AIDS: Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Practices survey (KABP).

This is a third series of the national bi-annual surveys evaluating knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and practices among people aged from 15-49. This report shows that most of nearly all people know the “3 modes of HIV transmission” (over 80%) and how to protect against possible infection. A large proportion of the general community (80%) has a non-discriminatory attitude towards people living with AIDS. The report indicated that change in high risk behaviors among sex workers, injection drug users and persons with multiple sex partners are very difficult. However, with the strong commitment and co-ordination from local authorities, and people living with HIV/AIDS, intervention activities can be effective in raising knowledge and changing to safer behaviors among these groups.

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA, October 17, (2000): Revised Guidelines for HIV Counseling, Testing, and Referral.

This is an updated document for HIV counseling, testing and referral services. This document presents the clear picture of HIV counseling and testing: Evolution of the HIV counseling, testing, and referral guidelines; current status of HIV and HIV counseling, testing, and referral services; goals and essential elements of HIV counseling, testing, and referral services.

4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, USA, April (2001): HIV partner counseling and referral services-guidance.

This paper provides an overview of important development in the partner counseling and referral services: in the part I, how HIV partner counseling and referral services has evolved. It started in the 1930s, U.S. Surgeon General Thomas Parran advocated the use of “contact tracing” to help prevent new chains of syphilis infection (Parran, 1937). Contact tracing was later expanded to include partners of persons infected with gonorrhea and other STDs, including the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). This report provides the evidences of the cost-effective, the benefits from partner counseling and referral services (PCRS) and guidelines in detail how to conduct partner counseling, what activities are involved in PCRS, and ensuring the quality of PCRS.

5. AIDS Education and Prevention. An interdisciplinary Journal, University of South Carolina, School of Public Health, Columbia, SC 29208 USA, (1997): HIV Counseling and Testing. Its Evolving Role in HIV Prevention.

This book also provides an overview of important development in the HIV counseling and testing. It has identified scientific papers such as HIV counseling and testing, its evolving role in HIV prevention, concepts, goals, and techniques of counseling: review and implications for HIV counseling and testing; It’s like a regular part of gay life: Repeat HIV antibody testing among gay and bisexual men; The effect of HIV counseling and testing on risk-related practices and help-seeking behavior;

Partner notification for HIV prevention: A critical reexamination; Publicly funded HIV counseling and testing in the developing world, the evaluation of HIV counseling and testing services: Making the most of limited resources. These scientific papers are identified based on new surveys, program findings in the United States and around the world.